The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9020.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance..RUPEES FIFTY TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
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In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5
Second Ditto.....,
Third Ditto.....,
Fourth and succeeding insertion As. per
line, but no Advertisement counted as less eight

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUARTE—May 15th, at Upper Girgaum, Bombay, Magdalena, the beloved wife of Mr. Gabriel Duarte, Pensioner, and daughter of the late Mr. Francisco de Cunha, of Taunah, aged 50 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.
May		*May June*
Leave Bombay ..... 4 & 18	Leave Bussorah.....	23 6
" Kurrachee 9 28	" Fao	0 0
" Guadur 9 23	" bushire	26 9
" Muscat 12 26	" Linga	28 11
" B. Abbas 15 29	" B. Abbas.....	30 13
" Linga 15 29		*June*
June	" Muscat	1 15
" Bushire 18 1	" Guadur	3 17
" Fao 19 2	" Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah..... 20 3	Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	19	" Bimlipatam.....	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin.....	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	20	" Madras	23
" Galle	23	" Pondicherry.....	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam.....	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras	27	" Colombo.....	27
" Cocoanada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	30
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. MATHEWS, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY the 1st June, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

Passengers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "ROHILLA," HUGHES, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain HUGHES will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SUMMER CLOUD," WEBSTER, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consigned.

Captain WEBSTER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Webster.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEANN UAMHA," Captain MCCANN, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MCCANN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Beann Uamha."

1st May 1868.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
4 " Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
4 " Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1 " Fine Coloured do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 " White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 " Coloured do. do.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	2 Overland Trunks.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Clothes Bag.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Opera Hat.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.	1 Courier Bag.
	1 Easy Chair.
	BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Opticia to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacture of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1753), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 3,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 GRANT ROAD, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms

Terms—CASH.
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or dealing in any way with the undermentioned PROPERTIES, belonging to my Clients, DWARKA HEERA, CHUGGUN HEERA, NANA JAVAIR, COOVER JAVAIR, HURJEE JAVAIR, NATHA DYAL, HURRYBHOY DYAL, and MOTEE PURSHOTUM, as the heirs and legal representatives of the late BHUGWAN GOVIND, deceased.

One House in Bazar Gate Street, standing on Government ground, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, within the Fort of Bombay.

One House in Borah Bazar Street, standing on Government ground, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, within the Fort of Bombay.

Any person or persons notwithstanding this notice, purchasing or advancing any sum or sums of money on the said Properties, or any part thereof, or otherwise dealing therewith without my Clients' written consent, will do so at his, her, and their own risk and peril.

HENRY S. CARTER, Attorney for Dwarka Heera, Chuggun Heera, Nana Javair, Coover Javair, Hurjee Javair, Natha Dyal, Hurrybhoy Dyal, and Motee Purshotum.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—To Major J. ANGUS; J. H. OPENSHAW, Bank of India, Bombay; COWASJEE JAMASJEE; DADABHOY BYRAMJEE; JAMSETJEE JEWAJEE; MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE; PARPIA PARTHAN; Captain B. S. JERVIS; JOHN H. RYLAND; DAVIDASS RUNCHORDASS; NOWROJEE HUSSUNGJEE JEWREE; PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE DUSTOOR; BAPOOB IOY MUNCHERSHAW PARAK; HORMUSJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE; NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE POCHKHEE; MERWANJEE NOWROJEE; ROBERT TAYLOR; F. MATHEW; HENRY MILES, Senior; MERWANJEE BYRAMJEE LUSCARY; RAMDASS TRICUMDASS; EDULJEE BAZONJEE; the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY; H. B. CORMACK; A. WRIGHT; BYRAMJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA; HARILALL JUMNADASS; DADABHOY SORABJEE; B. H CAMA; NOWROJEE JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE and MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE.

Under direction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the parties abovenamed are requested by the Liquidator of the said Company to make their Claim (if any) to the Dividend of Rs. 15 per Share declared in March 1866, to him in person or by Agent, before the 13th day of June next, supported by such evidence as may be in their possession. The Liquidation will on that day apply to the said Court, if necessary, with regard to such of the Claims as may be disputed.

HENRY F. BROWN, Liquidator.
1.2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 8th May, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.

In the matter of the winding up of the GOOJRAT TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED), under Act XIX. of 1867.

NOTICE.—According to the wish expressed by the Directors and the Contributories of this Company, to come to a compromise in the matter of the alleged claims against the aforesaid Company, both prior and subsequent to its registration and settlement,—the former at the rate of one anna and a half in the rupee, and the latter at the rate of three annas in the rupee—persons claiming to be Creditors were at the direction of the District Judge of Ahmedabad requested in a Circular Letter, dated the 27th January last, to give their opinion whether in the event of their being paid by way of come promise at either of the above rates, according to the respective nature of their alleged claim or claims against the aforesaid Company, they will consent to receive at the above rate or rates in lieu of all demands arising out of their alleged claim or claims. Some of the Creditors whose alleged claims ranked before the registration of the Company, viz., the 10th April 1865, gave no reply to the aforesaid Circular, although they were repeatedly written to, while others consented to accede to the proposal provided they were paid within the time limited by them, &c. &c. As the Court, however, leaving aside such of the above Creditors as did not consent to the proposal cannot lawfully interfere with regard to the claims of the above nature, and as it did not receive any satisfactory assurance from the Directors and others for the settlement of such claims, persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company for debts contracted by it prior to its registration, viz., the 10th April 1865, are, as previously intimated by the Official Liquidator in his Notice dated the 3rd April 1867, published in the *Government Gazette* and the local Newspapers, again informed that they may seek their own remedy for recovering their dues in such manner as they may think proper.

2nd. A majority of the Creditors of the Registered Company having given their consent to receive at the rate of three annas in the rupee of their approved claims, and to liquidate the same accordingly, I am instructed by the District Judge of Ahmedabad that he has appointed the MONDAY the 25th May 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House, to make a Call on the Contributories settled on the List. The Call proposed to be made is Rupees 35 per Share. All persons interested as Contributories as well as Creditors of the Registered Company, who are to be paid at the abovementioned rate of their approved claim or claims, are therefore entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to the above. DEENSHAW H.,
Ahmedabad, 6th May 1868. Official Liquidator.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

In submitting the General Statement of the Corporation's Affairs and Balance Sheet for 1867, the Directors have again the pleasure of announcing to their Co. Proprietors a favourable result of their operations.

The net profit for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, is £175,539 7s. 10d., which with the addition of £13,687 8s 4d. from last account, gives an aggregate of £189,226 16s. 2d. for distribution.

An Int-rim Dividend of £90,000 was paid in November last, and it is now proposed to distribute a like amount, both free of Income Tax. This will be a Dividend of 12 per cent. for the year, and after providing for the present payment of £1 10s. per Share, there will be carried to the credit of the next account a balance of £9,226 16s. 2d.

A period of stagnation has succeeded the Financial Crisis of 1866, and the past year has been characterised by unexampled depression in trade and an abundance of unemployed money, which have affected all banking and monetary institutions. The Corporation have not escaped the effect of this state of things, but the Directors are thankful that the lessened competition in Indian Banking to which allusion was made in their last Report, has enabled them to pay a Dividend equal to that of 1866, notwithstanding the falling off in the amount of business done.

Mr. Duncan J. Kay, Mr. H. G. Gordon, and Mr. James Walker are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen offer themselves for re-election, and the Court with pleasure recommend them to the Proprietors.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two gentlemen as Auditors for the present year. H. G. GORDON,
Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 11th April 1868.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	559,675	0	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	3,878,958	14	0
Balances due to other Banks	73 233	9	0
Cash deposited not bearing interest ..	3,656,828	14	11
Cash deposited bearing Interest	7,192,456	7	0
Total due to the Public ..	14,802,152	4	11
To Capital paid up £1,500,000	0	0	
Reserved Surplus Fund .. 444,000	0	0	
Insurance Fund 80,000	0	0	
Dividends remaining unpaid.. 8,057	5	0	
Balance of Profit and Loss after def aying all current charges. 99,226	16	2	
Due to Shareholders ...	2,101,284	1	2
	£16,903,436	6	1

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d
By Coin and Bullion	4,287,705	19	2
Balances due from other Banks	1,777,462	18	3
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	16,501	9	11
	6,079 669	7	4
Government Securities	1,190 426	9	8
Landed or other Property of the Corporation ...	240,304	1	2
Debts secured by Landed or other Property ..	177,017	6	10
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of all debts ab ndoned as bad	2 316 078	1	1
	£10,903,436	6	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	p
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 29th June, 1867	90,000	0	0
Balance	99,226	16	2
	£189,226	16	2
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1866...	3,687	8	4
Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1867, after defraying current charges, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	175,539	7	11
	£189,226	16	2

H. G. GORDON,
A. MACKENZIE,
JAMES BLYTH, } *Directors.*

CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Chief Manager.*
J. MACNAB, *Chief Accountant.*

Examined and found correct:—
W. H. HUGHES,
THOS. W. L. MACKEAN, } *Auditors.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, and the days following, a quantity of FITTINGS of TROOP SHIPS, and serviceable IRON WATER TANKS. Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1868. Marine Storekeeper.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

BANK OF BOMBAY (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE.—The Proprietors of Government and other Securities deposited with the Bank for safe custody are requested to authorise the Liquidator to hand over the said Securities to the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, with as little delay as possible, so that the accounts of the Bank in this respect may be closed.

Government and other Securities remaining unclaimed at the expiration of Six Months from this date will be handed over to the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, without further reference to the parties interested therein.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.
Bank of Bombay, 12th May 1868.

BANK OF BOMBAY (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS IN RESPECT OF DEPOSITS OR OTHERWISE.—The Bank being now wound up voluntarily in accordance with the provisions of Part III. of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, so far as the same are made applicable to the said Bank by Section 44 of Act X. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of Bombay—All persons having claims thereon in respect of deposit or currents accounts, bills, notes or otherwise howsoever are requested forthwith to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned, and in default thereof within six months from this date the Assets of the Bank will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto without reference to any such claims.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.
Bank of Bombay, 12th May 1868

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D.S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is conducted by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—MESSRS D. S. KEMP & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient for administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for MESSRS. ROBB & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of any size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their pa ticular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow-Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk as prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5 Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

A PORTION of a BUNGALOW, very nicely situated near Mount Road, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, TO BE LET. For particulars apply to SOMJEE PARPIA, Parell Road, near Iron Foundry.

Byculla, 20th April 1868.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large airy BUNGALOW, with another small one attached, with Outhouses, Cookrooms, Stables, &c., &c., and a large Compound around it, No. 6, called Belmont, situate at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagon, suitable for two or three Families to live in, formerly in the occupation of Mrs. THOMAS ORMISTON, and now lying vacant. Apply to the Executors of the late RUNSORDASS CANJEE, House No. 67, Mody Khana, Fort.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Lauwerjee on MONDAY next, 18th May, at 4 P.M. about 40 tons SCRAP IRON, now lying at the Company's Workshop there. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of Sale.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to MR. JADABJEE BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

TO SPORTSMEN.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Agents for Messrs. HENRY, DOUGALL, AND LANCASTER, beg to call attention to the following effective Weapons but recently imported direct from the several makers:—

I.

BEST SINGLE BARRELLED MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, BY DOUGALL, 12 guage, 24 inch barrel, pistol hand, patent trap in stock, in strong Oak Case, with leather cover complete, with all the necessary implements for loading, cleaning, &c. A magnificent weapon for large Game. Price Rs. 600.

II.

BEST PATENT CENTRAL FIRE DOUBLE GUN BREECH LOADER, BY LANCASTER, in an Oak and Leather portable Case furnished complete, patent cartridge loading machine, waterproof gun cover—400 best centre fire Cartridge Cases, Wads, Caps, &c., &c. Price Rs. 750.

Ditto, Second hand, but in perfect order, " " 400.

III.

BEST DOUBLE GUN, No. 14 BORE, BY LANCASTER, Muzzle Loader, strong Oak and Leather Case, containing complete apparatus. Price Rs. 550.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, AND Co.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—SUIT No. 52 OF 1867.
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF KURRACHEE.

The Sind Railway Company, by its Agent, George Rawlinson, residing in Kurrachee. } *Plaintiffs.*

versus.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company, by its Agent and Superintendent, Franklin Fox, residing in Kurrachee. ..... } *Defendants.*

WHEREAS the said Plaintiffs on the 23rd day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven obtained a decree against the said Defendants for the sum of Rupees 40,243-9, whereof Rupees 20,265-3 still remain due, and whereas the undermentioned property has been attached for the same debt, viz:—

1. A piece of land with buildings thereon, wholly surrounded by vacant ground, situated at Manora, Kurrachee, entered in the Register of the Kurrachee Municipality under No. 19 A, and occupied by the said Defendants for the purposes of a Jetty and Dockyard.

2. The premises consisting of a compound with dwelling-house and Offices standing thereon, formerly used by the Sind Railway Company as a Club House, and now in occupation of Mr. Franklin Fox. The said premises are entered in the Land Register of the Collector of Kurrachee under No. 20 A, and the compound contains by admeasurement 4,310 square yards more

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	175 per share
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	97 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	84 per ct pm
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	128 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	3,100 pr share
280,800	2,500	2,500	20	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
180,000	4,000	2,900	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	3,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	525 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p a	Elphinstone Land Co..	740 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	155 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4 160	.....	Prere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,300	.....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co..	725 per share
....	2,000	1,500	25 p a	Fort Canning ..	340
2,180,000	5,000	2,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,000

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	10	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	60 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	98
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
Chins... ..	60 days' sight...	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 91½
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and half per cent.	.. ..	113½
Municipal 10 per cent. Loan...	.. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY.
Per Candy.

Dholleras } Bhownuggur }	Old	.. ..	218 to 220
Dharwar Sawginned..	..	.. ..	225 to 228
Comrawuttee } Akote.. }	New	.. ..	245 to 248
Broach.. ..	..	.. ..	255 to 257
Dholleras.. } Bhownuggur }	..	.. ..	255 to 258
Veravals.. ..	..	.. ..	225 to 228
Vingorla.. ..	..	.. ..	240 to 242
Dharwar Sawginned. ..	..	.. ..	255 to 257
Ready Sales ...	...	...	750 Candies.
For delivery ...	...	...	950 ,,
Market dull.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Kingston, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Heathcote, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Boorsanpoor
McMaster, Surgeon, Staff, on route to England, from Secunderabad.
Neill, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on leave, from Egur.
Pearson, Lieutenant, 28th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Hutchinson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Oodeypoor.
Kingston, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Fulton, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Dharwar.
Mant, Lieutenant, R. E. on leave, to Surat.
Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London.. ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China ..	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 15	J. C. Gilbert.....	Stapleton ..	Annesley Bay.
	Eastern Belle....	McBride	Glasgow, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 15	Behar (s)	Perrins	China.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta.
	Longwood	Sparks	Rangoon.
	King of Algeria ..	Curphey	Rangoon.
	Dalkeith	Anderson	Kurrachee.
	S. D. Thurston ..	Shaw	Rangoon.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Eastern Belle*.—On the 21st February spoke the ship *Nagasaki*, in lat. 22-51 S., long. 28-12 W., from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 days out.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Ardley*, Hobson, to Havre.
Ship *Electric*, Lyetham, to Galle.
Ship *Tanny Kirchner*, Rossini, to Cadiz.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Royal Tar*, to Falmouth.
Ship *Staffordshire*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, May the 19th, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet.*
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	May 9th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	May 15th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore..	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong..	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	15th.	,,	,,
Cape of Good Hope	,,	,,	,,
Natal	,,	,,	,,
Reunion	,,	,,	,,
St. Helena	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	12th hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday....May	19	Tuesday....Sept.	8
,, ... ,,	26	,, ... ,,	15
,, ...June	2	,, ... ,,	22
,, ... ,,	9	,, ... ,,	29
,, ... ,,	16	,, ...October	6
,, ... ,,	23	,, ... ,,	13
,, ... ,,	30	,, ... ,,	20
,, ...July	7	Saturday.... ,,	31
,, ... ,,	14	,, ...Nov.	7
,, ... ,,	21	,, ... ,,	14
,, ... ,,	54	,, ... ,,	21
,, ...August	4	,, ... ,,	28
,, ... ,,	11	,, ...Dec.	5
,, ... ,,	18	,, ... ,,	12
,, ... ,,	25	,, ... ,,	19
Tuesday....Sept.	1	,, ... ,,	26

CHINA MAILS.

May	15	September	4
,, ...	29	,, ...	18
June	12	October	2
,, ...	26	,, ...	16
July	10	,, ...	30
,, ...	24	November	13
August	7	,, ...	27
,, ...	21	December	11
		,, ...	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

May	15	October	2
June	12	,, ...	30
July	10	November	27
August	7	December	25
September	4		

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with the Australian Mails to Galle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 100 PAIRS of CASES, and 50 COMPOSING FRAMES, Second-hand, but in GOOD CONDITION. For further particulars address "Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has commenced practising as an ATTORNEY and PROCTOR of the High Court of Bombay, at No. 2, Oak Lane, Fort.

ROBERT J. ABRAHAM,
Attorney and Proctor of the High Court, Bombay.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 3807 bars and 24 bundles Iron, per "EDWIN FOX," from London, shipped by Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL & Co., are requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take immediate delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.
Bombay, 15th May 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD, at Egutpoora, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, by PUBLIC AUCTION, that Bungalow at Egutpoora lately occupied by Captain Griffiths. Upset Price Rupees 1,000.

By order of the Agent,
PETER STURROCK,
Acting Resident Engineer.
Munmar, Resident Engineer's Office, 14th May 1868.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ...Rs. 18 per doz.
Fine Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... ,, 28 ,,
Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... ,, 24 ,,
Fine Burgundy, Quarts, ... ,, 15 ,,
Fine Pale Brandy, Quarts, ... ,, 27 ,,
Orange Bitters, Quarts, ... ,, 15 ,,

At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1863. 1, Deane Lane.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting, held on the 12th instant, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 250 per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1868.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Woman, deceased.

ALL persons having any Claims, by way of mortgage or otherwise, against the said deceased, SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN, are required to make the same known, within a fortnight after this date, at the Office of the undersigned, Solicitors for DHONDOO NARRAYEN and WITTUL NARRAYEN, sons and representatives of the said SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN. In default the Assets which come to the hands of the said representatives shall be disposed of without regard to such Claims, and the defaulting persons shall be precluded from making any Claims afterwards against the said DHONDOO NARRAYEN and WITTUL NARRAYEN, as such representatives as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of May 1868. DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for Dhondoo Narrayen and Wittul Narrayen.

PRESENTATION GOLD PENCIL CASES warranted 16 Carat Gold.

The "VICTORIA" Gold Pencil Case, full size, for Ladies, with screw-off top and receptacle for leads, richly ornamented and engraved. Price in box complete, Rs. 6.

The "VICTORIA" Gold Pencil Case, second size, suitable for the Pocket Book or Tablet, with ring for attachment to a chain or to a chatelaine; screw-off top and receptacle for leads, richly ornamented and engraved. Price in box complete, Rs. 35.

The "GOTHIC" Gold Pencil Case, full size, suitble for Gentlemen, and with plain barrel, screw-off top. Price in box complete, Rs. 55.

The "GOTHIC" Gold Pencil Case, second size, with ring for attachment. Price in box complete, Rs. 40.

For elegance of style and workmanship the "Alexanca" Pen and Pencil Case is unsurpassed, it being a most useful ornament for the watch chain or chatelaine. Price complete in box, Rs. 35.

THE "ECCLESIASTICAL" PENCIL CASE.

The "ECCLESIASTICAL" Pencil Case, in box complete, with additional leads, exquisitely finished and engraved. This is specially used for attachment to a Guard, to a Watch Chain, or to a Chatelaine. All the preceding cases are warranted 16 Carat, but the "Ecclesiastical" Case is manufactured in warranted 10 Carat Gold. Price complete in box, Rs. 20.

For representations of the above see our Illustrate Catalogue Post free on application.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance as Soundy & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash only.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SONDY & Co.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,
(MacDougall's Patent.)
A large Shipment of the above just landed by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER
Should put to sea without a full supply of these preparations. They are supplied by order to every Ship in
HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,
and are extensively used by the authorities of
HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
of every description.

OBSERVE!
The Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents are
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

EGG STEAMERS,
OF ELEGANT DESIGN, STRONGLY ELECTRO-PLATED.
By this ingenious but simple arrangement Eggs can be cooked on the
BREAKFAST TABLE
without any trouble, and exactly to the degree desired. Those who have experienced the annoyance of having set before them eggs half cooked or hard as stones will appreciate the comfort attained by the use of this instrument.

Cash. Rs. 22-8. Credit. Rs. 25-0.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BRANDY.

Just landed, Consignments of
HER MAJESTY'S BRANDY.
Cash. per doz. Rs. 24-0. Credit. Rs. 27-0.

MARTELLS' BRANDY.
Cash. per doz. Rs. 25-0. Credit. Rs. 28-0.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

THOSE privileged mortals within or without the pale of the Bench of Justices whom the Municipal Commissioner has put in possession of a copy of his recent Annual Report must have looked with wonder and amazement, if not with admiration, on the almost endless accumulation of mortuary tables appended by Dr. Hewlett to his Health Report. The amount of ciphering which has been done by the mortuary department is so appalling, and the deaths which took place in Bombay during 1867 are presented in so many combinations, varieties, and lights, that one can hardly conceive it possible that any combination could be omitted. Yet will our readers believe that these statistical tables have actually omitted the death-rate of Bombay—the chief end as we imagine of the mortuary investigation; and the basis of most comparisons that are worth having in a series of mortuary tables. We are furnished with upwards of forty elaborate displays of arithmetical mechanism, one-half of the most important of which are rendered utterly worthless for all real statistical purposes by the simple want of this fundamental table. They are reduced to the condition of mere fancy work, or statistical frippery; curiosities of arithmetic, and hardly anything more. Dr. Hewlett, in respect of this omission, very much resembles the gallant officer who stormed Magdala the other day and forgot the powder. But for a meagre paragraph in the body of his report, and in the report of the Municipal Commissioner himself, we should not have known that any attempt had been made in the statistical department of the Municipality to ascertain the death-rate of the city at all. There we learn the gratifying fact that during 1867 it was 18·95 per 1,000 against 20·65 per 1,000 in 1866, 35·04 per 1,000 in 1865, and 30·62 per 1,000 in 1864. The first consequence of this very singular omission is that we have not a particle of information as to the death-rate in the several sections of the town, and are supplied instead with a number of useless fancy rates that nobody estimates at the value of a straw. We are not, therefore, put in a position to make the interesting comparison (one of the first that most people desire to make) of the death-rate in the filthiest localities in Bombay with that in similar localities in Madras or Calcutta, or that in the slums of London, Liverpool, Newcastle, or Glasgow. We cannot test our progress in sanitary matters with the condition and progress of other places. Now the first and most essential enquiry into the statistics of death is to establish the number who die in a year out of any fixed number living, and for want of this we stumble upon the third defect in Dr. Hewlett's tables—it is impossible to ascertain from them the death-rate from any given disease in Bombay, so that we have no means of comparing the percentage of the population dying, say, from cholera in Bombay with the percentage dying from the same cause in Calcutta or elsewhere. And so the principle developes itself into a fourth defect, not less serious than any of the three already specified, and of very considerable interest to the community, namely, the tables do not afford the means of ascertaining what is the death-rate of the castes and races living here; so that again, a comparison with the death-rates of corresponding castes living in other cities is utterly impossible. Here, then, we have a set of mortuary tables which do not show us the death-rate in the city, which do not show us the death-rate in any section of the city, which do not show us the death-rate from any disease that rages in the city, which do not show us the death-rate in any caste or race which lives in the city, and we naturally feel disposed to ask what is their worth.

The tables, Dr. Hewlett informs us in his report, "are those for which this city is so much indebted to Dr. Leith's skill and care." The tables are valuable enough in their way as a subordinate and purely secondary section of statistics which, with a very few exceptions, nobody would trouble themselves with looking very closely at, if the first and more important section had not been altogether and in a most unaccountable and extraordinary manner overlooked. The first set of tables appended to the report are those which refer to our last objection, that no means are furnished of ascertaining the death-rate among the various castes resident in Bombay. These tables show the causes of death among the various castes at different years of life. For example, it appears (we take the case of the Bhatias as an illustration) that 49 male Bhatia children and 41 female Bhatia children under two years of age died during the year—total 90; but we cannot get at the *percentage* of Bhatia children in Bombay who died during the year; which is the only point really worth having. How many Bhatia children die out of every hundred Bhatia children annually—that is what we want. Again, we have the number of Bhatias who died at eleven different periods of life. Eleven Bhatia children died between two years and four years; three between five and six; 32 Bhatias between 14 and 24 years of age, but that information teaches nothing. The information wanted is the number of Bhatias who die annually out of every hundred Bhatias at any given period of life. The same information should be supplied with reference to the other castes and creeds, for without some common measuring rod—such as a percentage,—there is no means of comparing, classifying, or contrasting the phenomena of life and death among them. To illustrate this still further: 32 Bhatias died between 14 and 24 years of age, and 7 Lingaets, but the two cannot be compared except by turning them into percentages of the respective Bhatia and Lingaet populations; and therefore as these percentages are not given, and as all this class of tables is constructed on a similar imperfect and unphilosophical system, they are scarcely worth the paper on which they are written. A table is certainly given (XXIV.) in which an attempt is made to bring out proportional results, but the table is constructed, we do not say on a false principle, but for a specific local purpose, which it very well serves; hence, for any object really belonging to the science of statistics, for anything beyond the mere local purpose for which the table was designed, it is useless. Let us fix this charge again, by an illustration. This table shows that 111 persons of all castes and races died of cholera during the year. The point to be shown, for any truly scientific comparison, is how many per hundred of each race died from it. Were that shown one could compare the deaths per hundred of any section of the population in Bombay with the deaths per hundred of the corresponding race in any other city in India. What Dr. Hewlett, however, has done is to show that out of 100 deaths during the year, so many were Bhoodist, so many Brahmin, so many Hindoo, so many Mussulman, and so on, without any reference whatever to whether there were fifty or five thousand Bhoodists in Bombay. Another table brings out in the most ludicrous way the uselessness of this method of preparing the returns. It seems that 12 Chinese men and 1 Chinese woman died during the year; thereupon the head statistician of the Municipality translates these at once into his percentages, and it is recorded that 1200·0 Chinese males die in Bombay to every 100 Chinese females. Fortunately, whatever Dr. Hewlett's tables say, nature does not say anything so extremely absurd. It is quite possible that this Chinese woman was the only one on the island, and, if so, it would have been as deceptive and improper for us to announce in a sensational paragraph the startling fact that "yesterday the whole Chinese female population in the Island of Bombay was swept off by cholera," suppressing the fact that the Chinese female population consisted only of one woman—as it is for Dr. Hewlett to tell us that the relative death-rate between Chinese males and females is 1,200 of the former to every 100 of the latter. If we might again put briefly the fallacy under which the tables we have been commenting on have been constructed, we might say that Dr. Hewlett has taken the percentage of the deaths that actually occur as an absolute standard without reference to the number of the living, which is unscientific; whereas he should have taken as a standard applicable to all times and places the number which dies out of a given number which lives. That is the death-rate of a community, and not fantastic percentages struck on the principle followed by the Municipal calculators.

Some of the tables do furnish results not uninstructive, and in a rude and primitive manner supply the Health Officer with knowledge as to where the greatest mass of people die within the island. While in consequence of the density of the population the number of deaths in any one district may be very large, it may happen nevertheless that the death-rate in every 100 was actually less there than in many other localities. With tables such as Dr. Hewlett has published, we do not believe he can scientifically deal with the mortality of the city, and both he and the public are thrown out of their calculations with every increase to the population of the city. Even granting that the tables were of the greatest value now, what will be the worth of them as a basis of comparison when the population has increased to a million and a quarter, or a million and a half? Simply nothing.

WE are not believers in the infallibility of newspapers, newspaper editors, or newspaper correspondents, and we felt ourselves called upon the other day, when commenting on the blunder said to have been committed by an officer of Colonel Phayre's high standing, to write under the possibility that our contemporary's version of the affair in the Aroges Valley might differ from the Commander-in-Chief's, whose account of it we are certainly anxious to see. We had no intention of suggesting or saying, as our contemporary insinuates we had, that our contemporary's correspondent, in describing Colonel Phayre's alleged blunder, was "retailing gammon," for any gentleman may accidentally be misinformed without either his informer or himself wishing to mislead. Until Sir Robert Napier's despatches were made public, we guarded our criticism of Colonel Phayre's alleged blunder by the very harmless expression, at which our contemporary cavils, "if the *Times of India*'s Correspondent is correct in his information." We hold that this reservation is due to Colonel Phayre, as it is too serious a matter to injure a man's professional reputation on any but the surest grounds. As to Mr. Rassam, if the expression in our contemporary's correspondence does not mean that he made proposals at the eleventh hour that "the prisoners should be purchased out of Theodore's hands," we do not know what the expression means. We requote the whole passage of which our contemporary yesterday quoted only the half.

"Few will be surprised to learn that Mr. Rassam would far rather be ransomed from his kind "host, whom he would leave entirely unmolested, than be rescued with powder and shot. "The Ethiopean cannot change his skin; and "no matter how abject a position a too appreciative country may have to assume before a "savage potentate, Envoy Rassam holds his "own freedom from scaith the dearest object of "his heart, caring for aught and no one else."

If this does not mean that Rassam had made a proposal that the prisoners should be ransomed, we do not know the meaning of language.

THE *Lucknow Times*:—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab arrived at Lahore by this morning's train from Umritsur. Sir Donald has been suffering in health considerably during his late absence; but we are happy to be able to state that he now looks, and is, much better. The Lieutenant Governor was welcomed at the Lahore terminus by many of the local residents. We understand that it is His Honor's intention to leave for Murree in a few days.

THE *Lucknow Times* mentions a religious dispute, which has recently sprung up, between the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Jeandialla, a small city near Umritsur. This dispute was caused by some Mahomedans having secretly provided themselves with beef for food; whereat the Hindoos were greatly horrified, and, by way of retaliation, killed a pig, and during the night threw it into the well of a mosque. These incidents are causing great excitement in the locality—but, as yet, no recourse has been made to the law. It is reported that the Hindoos fearing the consequences of their imprudence, have offered to pay the full value of the well and mosque, but this proposal has been declined by the Mahomedans.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—The great Jharsa pergunnah case, tried some eighteen months ago in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, in which Mrs. Forrester, late Mrs. Dyce Sombre, and her connexions, claiming to be heirs of the Begum Sumroo, of Sirdhunna, in respect to very large property through her late husband, is about to be again transferred to the bar of the Privy Council, and we are told that Mr. FitzPatrick, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, who defended the case on the part of the Government, proceeds to England, under sanction of the Secretary of State, to represent his former client in the suit.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

LONDON, 8TH MAY, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone's last resolution was adopted without a division, Government members intimating that they would energetically oppose any Bill framed on the resolutions before the House.

A stormy and acrimonious discussion took place during the debate, on the necessity for abolishing the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth Grant.

The Irish Reform Bill was subsequently read a second time.

The Fenian Nagle has been released.

THE NEW FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

A Royal Warrant has been issued ordering that henceforth officers serving in India, under the rank of a regimental field officer who has served two years with his regiment, one of which has been in India, will be ineligible to enter the Staff Corps.

It is probable that Indian officers now at home on leave will have the benefit of the new furlough regulations.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Ayrton called attention to the papers relative to the Bank of Bombay and criticised the constitution of the New Bank.

Sir Stafford Northcote in reply said he had authorised the Governor of Bombay to take shares in the new Bank and had provided a commission of enquiry into the general subject of the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks. Sir Charles Jackson, the Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the old Bank of Bombay, sailed for India on the 4th instant.

The following names appear in this week's Obituary:—Isaac Jackson, General Graemar, and General Ahmuty.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 15TH MAY.

Govt. Securities, { Fours 72 to 8. Fives 84 Five and a half 13.
Exchange, six month's sight, 1s. 11¾d.
Freight—Dead Weight, £2 15s.
Jute, £3 7s. 6d. to £3 15s.
Seeds, £3 7s. 6d. to £3 15s.
Shirtings Rs. 5-15 to 6-1.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 2-12.
No. 40 Mule Twist, 6 annas 6 pies.
Market for Piece Goods steady.
Market for Twist better.

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per steamer "Gunga," on the 20th May, at 10 A.M.

THE Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., acknowledges with thanks a parcel of Bibles and other books, from T. H. Brown, Esq., which was left at the Mechanics' Institution for distribution among seamen.

LETTERS and papers for the Penn, Nagotna, Roha, Miagaum, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, Sungamashur, Rutnagherry, will from to-day be despatched by ferry via Dhurrumter. The mails will close at the General Post Office at 6 A.M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on Sunday morning on board the *Asiana*, off time ball tower, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer. There will likewise be divine service on board the *Lady Clarendon*, lying off Boree Bunder, to-morrow, at eleven, conducted by the Rev. James Paterson.

THE Victoria Dramatic Club give their first representation this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. This dramatic corps, we understand, has been formed on a solid basis, the amateurs being young men who have had experience in the histrionic art, and being supported in their efforts by several influential native gentlemen. The original burlesque of "Nine wise Judges" is, we believe, replete with local hits, and calculated to create abundant mirth and amusement.

YESTERDAY the inquest was resumed regarding the death of Eruckjee Cowasjee, the railway contractor who was crushed to death between the buffers of two waggons on the G. I. P. Railway. William Cox, who had been the driver of the train, stated that he had started the train but was stopped by a signal from the deceased. Being bound to obey his orders he backed the engine, and deceased, who had gone to assist the coolie to uncouple two of the waggons, was crushed to death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MADHOWBOW ANUND, the Mahalkurree of Corin, of the Panwell district, was a few days ago charged before the District Deputy Magistrate of Tanna, with intercepting Post Office packets and abstracting therefrom certain letters addressed to him. He was found guilty of the offence and fined in the sum of fifty rupees. The matter having been reported to Mr. Robertson, the Magistrate, that gentleman upheld the proceedings of his deputy, and reduced the Mahalkurree to a second grade carkoon,—a very light punishment considering the gravity of the offence.

A LABOURER named Hurree Ramjee committed a determined suicide on Wednesday night. He left his work at seven o'clock and went off to go to the bazaar, but instead of proceeding there he went to a well at the Hope Hall Hotel and leapt in from the parapet. Some women heard the splash and gave the alarm, but deceased was quite dead ere his body could be recovered. He was about fifty years of age, and was in the habit of getting drunk. An inquest was held at the scene of suicide yesterday, and the jury gave a verdict—that the deceased committed suicide by throwing himself into a well.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday, per steamer *Cashmere*, to Madras and Calcutta:—Captain Dickinson; Mr. Dave Carson, five friends, and Mdlle Semeladis; Captain G. Fulton; Miss Borthwick; Mr. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stanisforth and infant; Mr. and Mrs Hope; Col. and Mrs. Wells; Lieut. and Mr. Watling; Mr. Middleton; Mr. L. Frank; Mrs. Adamson; Lieut Scott, R. A.; Lieut. Yates, 35th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Leslie, R. A.; Mr. Kleinknecht; Staff Asst Surgeon Kingston; Captain and Mrs. G. H. Fagan; Mrs. Smith; and one apothecary.

A HINDOO named Moree Ramchunder was charged before Mr. J. P. Bickerstaeth, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with having contravened the third clause of a music license he had taken out. That clause was as follows—"No music shall be used in the Parell or Breach Candy Roads from nine to twelve A.M., or from four to eight P.M." Mr. Price, Inspector of Police, stated in evidence that on Sunday the 3rd May, between 5 and 6 o'clock P.M., he saw a procession coming up the Parell Road from Dhobhi Talao, and that, as there were three bands playing, he interfered for the purpose of stopping the "music." The musicians who proved obstreperous were put into the chowkey. (A Hindoo employe of the Municipality tried, we believe, to exercise a little influence on the occasion, in favour of the persecuted musicians, by representing himself as, in fact, "Mr. Crawford's right

you would come out to war against us; and the time has now arrived when you should fulfil your oath: You have been deprived of your Raj, and your wife Draupadi has been grievously insulted, and you yourselves have been driven into exile: Why then do you sit unconcerned, when you ought to rush into war with your hearts on fire? Where is the sleepy Bhima that threatened to drink the blood of Duhsasana? Lo! Duhsasana is here, but where is Bhima? Where too is the presumptuous Arjuna who thought to drive his fist at Drona, and who shocked us by expecting that the pupil would get the better of his preceptor? Perchance when Mount Sumara is levelled with the dust, and the earth rises above it, and men catch the wind with their fingers, Arjuna may take Drona prisoner, but not before then: But we are assured that whoever comes out to battle against Bhishma or Drona, be he man or elephant, will never escape with his life; and though you are our brethren and kinsmen, and have lived amongst us, yet you know nothing of our prowess; like the frog who dwells in a river and knows nothing of the caves beneath it: And although Arjuna prides himself on the protection of Krishna, and relies on his bow as long as a palmyra tree, yet to obtain a Raj, men should have good fortune as well as strength, and of what use was the bow of Arjuna and the mace of Bhima on the day of he gambling match when you staked yourself to become our slaves?'

"When Krishna had finished, Arjuna spoke thus to the messenger:—'Whatever may be said or whatever may be done, there should be no boasting of valour: But say these words to Duryodhana:—"If you be a man speak for yourself, and do not brag of the valour of Bhishma or of Drona, for such conduct is only befitting in women: Had you been a man you would have spoken of yourself, and if you only send Drona and Bhishma to the field, you had better put a veil upon your head and remain with the women":...

..... As for Duhsasana being in the army of the Kauravas, I am glad of it, for he is a disgrace wherever he is; and whatever may be the army in which he takes his stand, that army will never behold the face of victory.'"

The fight, thus provoked, commences with deadly earnestness, and rages for eighteen days. Many of the incidents and much of the general aspect of the fight resemble the Homeric narrative in the Iliad of the war between Greeks and Trojans. It is not easy, however, to select passages sufficiently characteristic to convey by themselves an idea of the style of this part of the poem. Two episodes may, however, be selected—one, the death of Abhimanyu, the son of the Pandava Chief, Arjuna; the other the prolongation of one day's battle into the night, and the lighting up of the battle-field by torch-light.

The story of the death of Abhimanyu is thus told with some affecting detail:—

"Abhimanyu replied:—'O reverend Sire, I shall enter the impenetrable spider's web, as an insect falls upon a fire: But unless I kill one of my enemies, I am not the son of Subhadra; and if, seated upon my chariot, I do not kill all the Kshatriyas who are here, I will never acknowledge myself to be the son of Arjuna.'"

"At this time Duhsasana, and his son, and four other warriors surrounded the young Abhimanyu, and thought to slay him; but he still withstood them all. At last his foot slipped and just as he was recovering himself, the son of Duhsasana struck him on the head with his mace and dashed out his brains; and he died that same moment as pure as if he had never been born. And he was very young and very handsome, and he left the world with such a display of valour as no man has ever seen; and such sweetness and beauty appeared upon his dead body, that all who saw him were astonished at his comeliness, and they lamented him very sore. And when Yudhishthira heard that Abhimanyu was dead, he rushed to the spot and found him lying on the earth covered with wounds as befits a hero; and he could not endure the sight, but threw himself upon the ground, weeping and wailing, and casting dust upon his head, for he knew that it was by his command that Abhimanyu had gone upon this service. And all his friends and all the enemies of the Kauravas alike condemned the manner of the death of Abhimanyu, for they said it was a cowardly thing for six experienced Chieftains to fall upon such a stripling."

"When Arjuna heard that his son was slain, his grief was beyond all bounds and he fell down like one dead; and when he recovered himself he swore that he would take the life of Jayadratha before the setting of the morrow's sun, or else enter the funeral pile; but he was a changed man under the burden of his grief, and the perspiration ran down his face heavily. Then Krishna said:—'Your son has perished so gloriously that his fame will endure for ever, and it might be said that he is still alive: Children, like wordly goods, are given to us by God, and he can resume them at his own pleasure.' In this manner Krishna in some degree consoled Arjuna; and he then went off to comfort Subhadra, the mother of the young man; and he said to her:—'How happy is the mother whose son has met with so glorious a destiny!'"

The nocturnal battle is thus graphically pourtrayed, with vivid imagery:—

"And the sun set in the heavens, but the warriors would not stay the battle in the evening as they had done on all the previous days of the war, but they fought on and cared not for food or sleep; and there was much slaughter, for every man was in great wrath. And when the darkness came on they, fought at hazard, not knowing friend from foe. And the night became terrible beyond all telling; fathers slew their sons and sons their fathers, and they cut and hewed like men that were mad. Then Yudhishthira, seeing that the darkness was filling the plain with unutterable horror, ordered many lighted torches to be brought; and every man took a torch and fought with it in his hand, and ten torches were fastened to every chariot. And the whole plain of Kurukshetra was as light as day; and the golden cuirasses of the Rajas were as radiant as the sun; and the jewels on their arms and hands sparkled in the glare, and the swords and spears flashed like lightning.

"And when it was about midnight, and sleep was overpowering the eyes of all those who remained alive, Arjuna cried out with a loud voice that the battle should cease for a while, and that all men should rest and sleep. Then all the warriors on either side rejoiced at the words of Arjuna; and the rider of the elephant laid his head upon his elephant, and the horseman laid his head upon his horse, and for a brief space they were in a deep slumber, but presently the moon arose, and both armies were awakened and again begirt themselves for shedding each other's blood."

The war having been waged to the very knife, ends disastrously for the Kauravas who lose all their leaders. Among these Duhsasana has been slain by Bhima in fulfilment of the vow Bhima having thrown Duhsasana on the ground places his foot on the neck of his prostrate foe, and then reminding him of the insult to Draupadi, strikes off his head, and drinks his blood. The reigning king of the Kauravas, by name Duryodhana, lies wounded on the field of battle during the night after the last and closing day of the war, mortally stricken, but thirsting for revenge. The victorious Pandavas are bivouacing on the plain, sleeping in their tents securely after their victory. Their wife Draupai and her five sons are with them, little dreaming then of danger. Duryodhana, lying sleepless and pain-worn on the ground during the watches of the night, thinks that he would be revenged by having the Pandavas killed in their sleep. But as the whole family are his cousins and relations he desires only the death of the chiefs themselves, who have destroyed him and his, and wishes to spare their young sons. So he bids a trusty follower by name Aswatthama to go to the Pandava camp, to spare the five boys, but to kill the five chiefs and to bring their heads in token thereof. Aswatthama tries to execute this behest. But in the darkness and confusion he misses the chiefs, kills their young sons by mistake, and brings the heads to be those of the fathers; and towards the last watches of the night presents the ghastly trophy to Duryodhana. But the day soon dawns, and the grey light discloses the horrid truth that those who were intended to have been slain have escaped, and that those who were intended to have been spared have been slain. This train of events is drawn out in a forcible manner in the poem: but the passages would be too long to be extracted. Mr. Wheeler's analysis of them may, however, be given here:—

"The terrible picture which the foregoing narrative calls up to the imagination comprises, perhaps, some of the most graphic scenes in the history of the war. After many days of battle and slaughter, the plain of Kurukshetra was as silent as death. The sounding of war-shells, the beating of drums, the shouts of combatants, and the shrieks of the wounded, had passed away. The plain was covered with the corpses of the fallen; and amongst them the dying Chieftain of the Kauravas was lying upon the bare earth in mortal agony of mind and body, but thirsting like a wounded tiger for the blood of his enemies. Meantime, the triumphant Pandavas and their party were reposing in two camps on either side of the lake; the five brethren in the deserted camp of their defeated enemy, and their family and followers in their own camp. Of all the forces of the Kauravas none remained alive excepting Aswatthama and his two associates; and at evening time these three warriors paid a visit to the prostrate Duryodhana. The talk then was only of revenge. The dying Raja passionately called upon Aswatthama to go and slay all the Pandavas, and, above all, to bring him the head of Bhima, that he might die without sorrow; and Aswatthama was equally prepared on his part to revenge the defeat of his Raja and the death of his father."

"At sunset on the evening of the last day of the great war, Aswatthama and his two associates were sitting beneath a tree. Aswatthama was burning for wholesale vengeance whilst smarting under a sense of weakness and helplessness. To a rude warrior, who implicitly believed in omens as lessons or warnings, the incident of an owl pouncing upon the birds, one at a time, as they were sleeping upon a tree, could not fail to produce a marvellous effect. 'Thus,' he cried, 'will I slay the Pandavas!' He accordingly entered the Pandava camp, leaving his two companions to guard the only means of entrance or exit. Then followed the attack upon the sleeping Dhrishta-dyumna, the slaughter of the naked man, the mid-night panic, the horrible confusion of friends and foes, the escape of the murderer with the five heads of the sons of the Pandavas, and the dreary walk over the plain at early morning, when the first light of dawn just disclosed the wolves and jackals who were still feasting upon the bodies of the slain."

"But another scene was yet to follow, which no one could have pourtrayed or imagined saving an Oriental bard who could fully sympathize in the joy of gratified revenge. In the dim light of early morning the three warriors once more stood by the side of the dying Raja. For a brief interval Duryodhana was deceived. For a brief interval he was led to believe that the heads of the hated kinsmen were before him; and forgetting his wounds and losses, he rejoiced in the completeness of his revenge. He took the supposed skull of his murderer, and crushed it between his hands; and then the truth suddenly flashed upon him. The light of the rising sun fell upon the countenances of the dead, and he saw that the heads were those of the sons and not of the fathers. Thus his joy was turned to the deepest grief, and he leaned upon the knees of Kritavarnam, and expired in an agony of sorrow."

The fierce and savage passions of the war having been effectually calmed by the destruction of the fighting chiefs and men of the Kaurava party the victorious Pandavas seek reconciliation with and forgiveness from, the parents and relations of those whom they have slain, and who, it must be remembered, are their own relatives also. These gentle scenes are worked up into a strange contrast to the sanguinary scenes preceding. Some of the passages which are marked by a really touching simplicity may be extracted:—

"And after a while, Yudhishthira saw the Maharaja approaching; and all the women of the Kanraas accompanied the Maharaja, and rent the air with their lamentations; and Yudhishthira passed by the women, and went on to the Maharaja, and fell at his feet. Then the other Pandavas, each one declaring his name to the blind Maharaja, fell at his feet in like manner. Dhritarashtra said:—'You are now all my sons, and the only remaining children of my brother Pandu: all that has happened to my sons was of their own seeking, and arose from their envy against you.' And Dhritarashtra began to weep again."

"Gandhari then asked for Draupadi, and said to her:—'You and I are in the same affliction, for your sons also are slain; but what can I do?'"

"Meantime Gandari came forward with all the widows of her sons who had been slain, and she said to Draupadi:—'Weep not, my daughter, for your sorrows are not greater than mine: We cannot tell what is decreed by fate: Thank God that the war is over, and weep not for the dead: Let us now perform the necessary rites for the souls of the departed.'"

Gandhari, the widowed queen, heading the mournful procession of widows, her daughters-in-law, forms a remarkable picture. Then follows the concluding action of the piece, the searching for and reclaiming of the dead bodies in the plain, as rendered by the following passage:

"After this all the women dishevelled their hair, and offered up loud lamentations, and proceeded to the plain of Kurukshetra; and there they beheld the dead bodies of their husbands and fathers, sons and brothers, who had been slain in the war. And each of the women went and sat down by the remains of him whom she had most loved, and whose death had caused her the greatest affliction. And Gandhari and Kunti, accompanied by Yudhishthira and Krishna, went to the dead body of Duryodhana; when Gandhari saw that it was her own son, she fell down in a swoon; and after a long interval she revived, and said:—'The wise and the learned always used to sit round this son of mine, and nearly all the Rajas of the earth took their stations near him, and prided themselves on it as a promotion, but this night the Jackals alone have been his courtiers.' The widow of Duryodhana likewise came with her hair dishevelled, and placed her husband's head upon her lap, and seated herself there; and Gandhari said:—'This woman, whom neither sun nor moon were once worthy to look upon, see how she now sits here bare-headed!'"

These readings may be concluded by what should be regarded as the closing scene of the great drama. The Pandavas have entered Hastinapur in triumph, and have been installed as rulers in the place of the Kauravas. Draupadi has tied up her dishevelled hair again: and has been seated as a queen, together with her husband, on the royal tiger-skin in front of the sacrificial fire, and quiet has been restored to the much-vexed realm. Then after all these bloody frays, all these harrowing incidents, all these mournful episodes—the poet conjures up a vision of peace and of glory. The aged King Dhritarashtra, the common ancestor both of the Pandavas and of the Kauravas, is living apart in seclusion among the forests near the banks of the Ganges. The Pandava Chiefs with Draupadi go to visit him in his retirement. There they fall to talking of the great war and of their relatives who perished in it; when a holy sage, named Vyasa, says that if they will all come with him at nightfall to the bank of the river, they shall see once more the forms of their lost loved ones. The poem then runs on thus:—

'After this whilst all were talking together of the husbands, and the sons, and the kinsfolk whom they had lost in the great war of Mahabharata, the sage Vyasa appeared amongst them, and said:—'I will this day heal all your griefs: Go you all to the river Ganges, and bathe therein and there each one of you shall behold the kinsmen for whom you have been sorrowing.' So they all went down to the river, and chose a bathing place for themselves and families, and Vyasa said to them:—'You shall see this night all those whom you desire.' And the day passed away so slowly that it seemed like a whole year to them, but at last the sun went down, and they all bathed in the river by command of Vyaso, and said their prayerf, and went and stood near him; and Raja Yudishthira and his brethren were on the side of Vyasa and Maharaja Dhritarashtra stood before them, and everybody else stood wherever places could be found. Vyasa then went into the water, and prayed and bathed; and when he came out he stood by Dhritarashtra and Yudhishthira and called out the names of each of the persons who had been slain, one by one. At that moment the river began to foam and boil, and a great noise was heard rising out of the waters as though all the slain men were once again alive, and as though they and their elephants and their horses were bursting into loud cries, and all the drums and trumpets and other instruments of music of both armies were striking up together. The whole assembly were astonished at this mighty tempest, and some were smitten with a terrible fear, when suddenly they saw Bhishma and Drona in full armour seated in their chariots, and ascending out of the waters, with all their armies arrayed as they were on the first day of the Mahabarata Next came forth Abhimanyu, the heroic son of Arjuna, and the five sons of Draupadi, and the son of Bhima with his army of Asuras. After them came Karna, and Duryodhana and Sakuni, and Duhsasana, and the other sons of Dhritarashtra, all in full parade seated upon their chariots together with many other warriors and Rajas wh had been slain. All appeared in great glory and splendour, and more beautiful than when they were alive; and all came with their own horses and chariots and banners and arms. And every one was in perfect friendship with each other, for enmity had departed from amongst them; and each one was preceded by his bards and eulogists who sang his paises; and very many singing men and dancing girls appeared with them, singing and dancing. Now, when these warriors had come out of the river, their widows and orphans and kinsfolk were overjoyed and not a trace of grief remained amongst them; and widows went to their husbands, and daughters to their fathers, and mothers to their sons, and sisters to their brothers, and all the fifteen years of sorrow which had passed since the war of the Mahabharata were forgotton in the ecstasy of seeing each other again. Thus the night passed away in the fulness of joy; but when the morning had dawned, all the dead mounted their chariots and horses, and disappeared; and those who had gathered to behold them prepared to depart."

Mr. Wheeler makes a fitting comment on this truly noble passage which may be here quoted:—

"But the glorious scene in which the dead who had fallen in the great war arose out of the river Ganges, arrayed in all the pomp and magnificence of battle, forms one of the grandest pictures ever presented to the human eye. The conception of the resurrection of the dead on the last day is perhaps more terribly suggestive, but the bursting open of the sepulchres by the shrouded inmates, and the horrible contrast between the saved and the damned, fills the imagination with pain and gloom. The idea in the Mahabharata, however, is one of perfect joy. Trumpets are sounding, banners are waving, and the air is filled with the noise of horses and elephants and chariots, as the vast armies of warriors appear in glory and brightness out of the dark river, arrayed in all the imposing paraphernalia of war. All enmity, however, has departed from amongst them, and all are in perfect friendship with each other, whilst bards and eulogists are singing before them, and companies of beautiful girls are dancing in the midnight air. Moreover, the contrast between the women and the warriors is one which brings all the purest affections into play. Wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, are once again in the company of those whom they most loved, and in the enjoyment of the highest felicity after long years of bereavement and sorrow."

To those who had followed the chequered narrative, who had marked the vicissitudes to which these chiefs and heroes had been exposed, and the deadly struggles in which they had been engaged, this beatific vision, wherein they are all arrayed as enjoying, in another state of existence, a blessed calm and a lofty tranquillity to which they had unhappily been strangers while on this earth—must be very affecting.

These several passages, remarkable for various kinds of beauty, were perhaps as fine specimens as could be found of the richer veins, the nobler moods of the poetry of the Mahabharut. But they had to be picked out from amongst a mass of inferior matter, of mythological abstractions, of pedantic digressions, and even of frivolities, and absurdities, with which no doubt the original text had during ages become overlaid and obscured. Still these selected passages, and many others that might be worthy of selection, if time permitted, would convey an exalted idea of the merits of this celebrated poem.

The Mahabharat had been styled by Sir William Jones as an epic poem. And Mr. Wheeler regarded it in the same way. On the other hand Horace Hayman Wilson, and more recently Professor Monier Williams, preferred to call it an heroic poem. Professor Williams, a very competent authority, considered it to hold a high rank, and declared that many of its passages were not inferior to the best passages of classical poetry. Doubtless most of the passages which had just been read might be compared with parts of the Iliad: as, for instance, the night attack by Diomed and Ulysses on the Thracian camp; the lighting up of the Trojan; the reconciliation of Priam and Achilles after the death of Hector; the mourning of the Trojan ladies over Hector. The great Hindoo poem was held by judges to be inferior to the Greek poem in delineation of human character, and in symmetry of arrangement, but superior in description of nature, in occasional elevation of moral sentiment, and in elaborateness of expression.

In conclusion, Sir R. Temple stated that one object of these readings was to induce educated Hindoo gentlemen to discern those parts of the ancient literature of their own country, which might be really worthy of admiration. Such a study could not but lead to self-improvement. Observing what fine poetry their forefathers wrote, they might consider how it was that so little original poetry was written by modern Hindoos. No country could be better suited than India for the production of poetry. In many parts the scenery was beautiful, in most places nature set forth one or other of her glories in full display, either foliage, or flowers, or mountains, or broad waters, or gorgeous skies. Again the country abounded in spirit-stirring associations connected with wars and revolutions and adventures. No where are domestic relations better preserved than in India; nowhere does the history of families, with some member serving in the wars, some on pilgrimages, some in far distant employ, afford more interesting circumstances. Now all these are the very things that furnish material for poetry. And if educated Hindoos would only make themselves well acquainted with all that is worth knowing in India, both in its past and its present, they would find their hopes strengthened, their thoughts expanded, and their aspirations elevated.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

(Madras Athenaeum and Daily News.)

PATERFAMILIAS is usually supposed to be a fellow of most indomitable energies; one who will not be "Stuck" if he knows it; one who vindicates his rights through thick and thin, and who is so far from being blind to his wrongs that he usually sees a good many more of them than really exist. The way in which he rushes into print, writing indignant letters to the "Times" if he has been cheated five shillings in a hotel bill, or if his tailor or his butcher has been imposing upon him, or if his son has to pay "Learning money" at Eton, or if anything goes wrong on a railroad, or in fifty thousand other cases which the memory of any faithful reader of his "Times" will easily recall, is wonderful, stimulating and highly refreshing. It is good for us that the old gentleman should have such an excess of vigour, for he certainly does in some measure keep abuses from becoming even more rampant than they are. But whether it be owing to the climate, or to any thing deleterious in the recent importations of beer, or to stupefaction induced by unexpectedly rapid promotion, or torpor engendered by having in many cases nothing to do, or having been driven crazy by the pooches or because his attention is too much absorbed by the Ritualistic controversy, or from natural stupidity (which we don't believe) or from too much faith or from too much modesty, or from any eccentric ideas about self-denial, the fact is patent that the Military Paterfamilias in India, has of late been most marvellously inert, most unaccountably negligent of the interests of his family and that in a matter which stared him in the face so offensively that he could not overlook it, and which we really believe only wanted a few remonstrances from him to be set right. Every reader knows already that we are alluding to the provision for daughters as set forth in the despatch about the military fund—a provision by which Brown's payments secure advantages to Jones's daughter, but none for his own. There being a considerable surplus in the assets of the Madras Military Fund, it was reasonably concluded that it might be appropriated to the benefit of the officers of the Madras Army. So far so good, and the following just and reasonable concessions have been made. The 10 per cent. extra to subscriptions and donations imposed in 1844 has been abolished. The donations of widowers with offspring have been reduced to bachelor's rates. All demands on account of minimum are abolished. An addition of 8 per cent. will be made to all widows' pensions. So far so good again. But now comes another concession which only wants the omission of two words to be as excellent as all the rest, but which the foisting in of those two words has made a most preposterous absurdity and injustice. Here it is. The extra donation for daughters is reduced from Rs. 282 to Rs. 200, and daughters *hereafter born* will be allowed to revert to their pensions on becoming widows!!! Note the words in italics. The assets of the Fund have accumulated a large surplus from the subscriptions and donations of the officers who were on its books prior to 1867: who moreover during a period of twenty years had actually been paying 10 per cent. *extra* subscriptions and donations; and yet in the item dearest to a father's heart, these said officers are not to benefit by the excess of their own payments, which are on the contrary to go to purchase the desired advantage for others who have been admitted on easier terms. The officer whose daughter is born in 1868 and who pays Rupees 200 as donation for her, has the comfort of knowing that she can revert to her orphan's pension on becoming a widow. The officer whose daughter was born in 1848 and who had paid Rupees 282 as donation for her, viz., 41 per cent. higher, is told that *she* cannot be permitted to revert to her orphan's pension on becoming a widow. Those who have paid the most for daughters, not only secure less advantages for them, but have also the aggravation of knowing that those who pay less, viz., the new rate payers, *have* more advantages secured for their daughters, and that at the old rate payers' expense!! It is a regular robbing of Peter to pay Paul.

Well, what does the Indian Military Paterfamilias do under the circumstances? As far as appears on the record he has done nothing. We have ourselves heard him grumble a little in private, but we have not seen any indications of his doing anything more. We have once or twice endeavoured to put him up to taking action upon this very intelligible grievance. But if he has taken the hint he has done it so quietly as to make no impression, like the reduced lady of quality who cried "Mackarel" in a whisper and hoped nobody heard her. Yet the claim is so very just a claim, and its concession would involve so trifling an additional expense that we feel convinced it has but to be feelingly set forth to be granted. Widows of men in the Indian Service would of course not revert to their orphan allowance, as they would be in receipt already of a pension from the Fund. If considered necessary, moreover, a clause might be introduced that the enjoyment of an income from any other source except the widows' own industry, equivalent to the pension of a captain's widow, should exclude her from reverting to the Orphan allowance. But the right to revert, in the event of being left destitute, should be extended to all daughters of subscribers to the Fund for whom donation has been paid, irrespective of whether they were born before or after the 7th June 1867. As to the assertion in the last sentence of para. 5 of the despatch bearing that date, to wit, that the sanctioned alterations will absorb "the whole" amount of the estimated surplus balance, we should very much like to see the data on which the calculation is made. They must involve a wonderfully close guess at the number of daughters hereafter to be born, for how many of them donation will be paid, how many of these are likely to become widows, at what age they will become so, and how much longer they may choose to live. Averages, even easy ones, such as births and deaths, are notoriously only trustworthy when drawn with reference to very large numbers. To make any thing like an approximate calculation upon a subject so complicated and liable to be affected by so many disturbing influences as this would be difficult even with very large numbers, and to do so with (statistically speaking) so very insignificant a number as the number of subscribers to the Madras Military Fund who may possibly have daughters born to them subsequent to the 7th June 1867 is, we should say, impracticable. The Secretary of State must have got the man who does the predictions for Zadkiel to do it for him.

But supposing, for the sake of argument, we admit that the whole amount will be thus absorbed. The only result is that the distribution has been wrongly made. The shilling has been been given to the wrong man. If the boon was to be given at all, neither party having a legal right to demand it, and if the funds would not admit of its being given to both; it seems to us to stand to reason that the party who had contributed the most to the said Funds should have had the preference. It is not too late for a respectful remonstrance. We would propose only to make the following alteration in the list of concessions sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Let the fourth item run thus:—"That all daughters hereafter becoming widows be allowed to revert to their pensions as Orphans, if left without provision to the amount of £100 per annum. As the present rule, as worded, does literally give to daughters born after the 7th June 1867 a positive right to revert to their orphan allowances on becoming widows, whether otherwise provided for or not, and as probably the majority of daughters of Indian officers would be left in their widowhood provided to the extent we have proposed, we think that the rule as revised would not be likely to impose a heavier burthen on the estimated surplus then the present rule to which we object; while it would remedy the unfairness and injustice of the present regulation, and would afford to every prudent father the comfort of knowing that the payments he had made for his girls would under any circumstances secure them from destitution.

ARMY STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

(Standard.)

THERE is a word of command in gun drill called "Change rounds" in obedience to which the gunners change positions in the detachment, and each takes up the duties formerly discharged by another "number." "Two" becomes "three," "three" becomes "five," and so on; but they all remain in the detachment. There are some remarkable illustrations of the system of changing rounds afforded by a return just presented to the House of Commons at Sir Patrick O'Brien's request. It is entitled "A Return of all Appointments made on the Staff, including Military Appointments at Horse Guards and War Office, from the year 1855 to 1867 inclusive, and where such appointments have been held for a period longer than five years, or where on the termination of the term of one staff appointment or military appointment as aforesaid the late holder has been within six months appointed to another staff appointment."

It has long been a matter of complaint among those who have passed through the Staff College, but not subsequently obtained staff employment, that they are excluded from the due reward of their exertions by the system now in vogue of transferring officers once employed from one staff appointment to another, and thus practically nullifying the rule that staff appointments are only to be held for five years. But we, and probably the complainants themselves, had little notion of the extent to which the system of changing rounds is employed until the present paper was published. Some officers have held five, six, and seven staff appointments in succession. The present superintendent of studies at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst was, previously to his present appointment on 1st January, 1865—1. Deputy assistant adjutant general at head-quarters; 2. Assistant quartermaster general, head-quaters; 3. Deputy assistant quartermaster general, head-quarters; and 4. Member of the Council of Military Education; having thus held staff appointments without intermission from the 11th December, 1854, a period of more than thirteen years, and having at one time descended a step in his department. The present assistant quartermaster general at head-quarters held five staff appointments previous to that which he now enjoys. Brevet Colonel Connolly, unattached, who appears to be now unemployed, held seven staff appointments successively, in the Crimea, at Aldershot, in the South-Western district, and in Canada, between April, 1854, and May, 1865. The present Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst has been in staff employ ever since May, 1854, having been successively deputy assistant quartermaster general and assistant quartermaster general in the Crimea, assistant adjutant general, and assistant quartermaster general at Malta, before his present appointment Lord Longford held six staff appointments between March, 1854, and July, 1860. The present deputy adjutant general in Ireland held five staff appointments since December, 1854, before succeeding to that which he now holds. Lieut. Colonel Pearson, of the Grenadier Guards, held five appointments, none of them on active service, at Malta, Western district of England, head-quarters, Nova Scotia, and Canada between December, 1856, and December, 1864. Colonel Robertson was on the staff at the Curragh, in Dublin, the Ionian Islands, and Malta in the ten years preceding 30th September, 1867. Colonel Shadwell, the present military assistant at the War Office, was on the staff in the Crimea, the Northern District, Nova Scotia, and the South-Western district before obtaining his present employment. Sir E. Wetherall, the present deputy quartermaster general at head-quarters, held no less than nine staff appointments before receiving his present berth, between April, 1854, and April 1865.

There are numerous other instances of officers holding three and four staff appointments in succession, but we have cited sufficient cases to prove that the system of changing rounds has been largely pursued. It is, however, quite another question whether that system is wrong. It is quite true that it is desirable to infuse new blood into departments at not too long intervals, and new brooms proverbially sweep clean. It is equally true that it is most desirable that the officers who pass through the Staff College should have the chance of speedy employment. But is it desirable that when an officer has proved himself specially qualified for staff employment, by that rare combination of qualities of head, hand, and heart, which is required to make a good staff officer, he should of necessity be sent back to the dull routine of regimental duty *en permanence*, as soon as he has completed five years of staff service? We think five years too short a time. A man is generally not thoroughly master of the details of his special appointment for a year after his taking it up; and five years have soon passed away. Moreover, it is disheartening to a good staff officer to have to go back to uncongenial employment after so short a time, and it seems to us a very good plan to offer fresh appointments to those who show themselves specially active and energetic members of the staff. We wish, however, that we could feel quite sure that energy and ability were always the only influences at work in guiding the hands of the authorities. We fear good interest is as powerful as merit, and it will be so as long as our present system of military government exists.

We would recommend that there should now be produced a return showing the names of the officers who have passed out of the Staff College since its formation, in order of passing, with the dates of their appointments to the staff, if ever so appointed; and together with this a return of the officers appointed in each year to the staff who had not passed through the Staff College.

A RENEWED ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

THE following interesting letter from Mr. G. Grove is dated Naples, April 4 and appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"For some days past Vesuvius has been diminishing in activity, and during the earlier days of this week hardly a sign of fire has been visible from Naples. Yesterday afternoon however the crater made a very satisfactory demonstration, which it was my good fortune to see quite close, and which I only wish I had the power adequately to describe. I made the ascent from Resina, which I left in company with two friends at half-past two. It was a lovely afternoon, bright but not too hot, and with a slight wind from the N. E., which wafted the smoke gently in the direction of Naples, and promised to leave the eastern side of the craters free for us. I had already been up twice before since the beginning of the week, but although I had each time got up to the rim of the great crater, yet it was each time full of smoke too dense to allow of anything below my own level being seen. I was therefore baffled both on Monday and Wednesday in my hope of seeing more of that extraordinary sight which my namesake Mr. Crawfurd Grove has indicated rather than described in his account in "Macmillan's Magazine" for March and which I own had excited my imagination and desire in the highest degree. I was indeed doomed to be a third time disappointed, but still the sight I saw was hardly less wonderful in its way, and gave me much to be thankful for. We left our ponies at the Atrio del Cavallo at five o'clock and shortly after six were on the shoulder of the mountain from which the topmost cone rises. Bearing to the left, and crossing sheets and lumps of lava which had been liquid the day before, we arrived at the foot of the little cone, and took up our stand under a kind of tower of lava of very recent formation which was too hot to lean against with comfort, and close alongside of which were two chimney-holes, through the narrow apertures of which one looked down some 20 or 30 feet into a place like a glass furnace. Below again, and still close, was a current of lava which I had seen immediately after its first eruption on Wednesday evening. It was then worthy to be called a stream—ten feet wide, flowing fully four miles an hour till it tumbled in a vertical sheet into a pool, making a rushing noise soft but strong as it went, and of a brilliant golden appearence for which I have been puzzled ever since to find proper terms. It had now shrunk to a quarter of its former width, and greatly diminished in glory, though it still pushed on sluggishly and made a great light along its course.

"However, these minor things were soon forgotten in the great spectacle above, which very shrotly absorbed our whole attention. We were standing by the lump of lava just mentioned, with our backs towards the ridge called Monte Somma and our faces towards the summit of the mountain. In front of us was a sort of pier or mole of rough blocks and pieces about 60 feet long, running inwards to the mountain; and from the end of it rose up the cone of the small crater, some 200 feet in height, and at a slope of 44 or 45 degrees. This small cone is, as nearly as we could guess, 80 to 100 feet in diameter at the top, and it has formed itself on the outside of the great crater, the slope of which runs up from its top to a considerable distance nearer the sky. Of the great crater we could see only the rising contour to the left; the rest was hidden by the smoke from the small one, as it rolled slowly away to our right in ample rounded forms, a rosy pink below, as it rose out of the caldron, and, above, a faint greenish or bluish silver of indescribable beauty from the moon which, about three-quarters full, hung almost straight overhead. We had heard several explosions as we came up the mountain, and had seen an occasional shower of sparks thrown up above the little crater: and these gradually increased until we had taken our stand as described. Then for more than two hours the hill above us continued to shoot forth an almost constant succession of explosions of brilliant burning stones. I hardly like to use the comparison, but I don't think I can give a better idea of it than by saying that each explosion was like a vast girandole of rockets, only that there was more speed about it, and more variety owing to the different sizes of the stones shot out, and that there was more intense light at the first outburst than in the case of rockets. Flame there certainly was none; this we observed carefully; though the trails of the shooting stones, and the illuminated vapour, might almost excuse the word. The noise of the discharges was not a *bang*: it was a pervading sound, almost exactly resembling the waves on a beach, and wind blowing through shrouds. It varied in intensity, but was nearly continuous, and of the character mentioned. The mountain trembled perceptibly enough during the whole of our stay, though not nearly so strongly as it did during my Wednesday visit, when there was scarcely any actual explosion. It is impossible for me to calculate exactly, but I judged that there were from 1,000 to 1,500 stones in each great discharge, and there were often as many as eight or ten discharges in a minute. The majority of the stones was small—the largest, say as large as two bricks end to end. The large ones mostly fell back into the crater, but the small ones being thrown higher and more acted on by the wind, fell in immense numbers on the leeward slope of the small crater and on the same side of the great cone beyond. To my mind this was a spectacle hardly less striking than the discharges themselves; at any rate it was quite new to me. I have often heard it said that the cone becomes 'red hot' under such discharges. But this is not an accurate description of what I saw. 'Red' is not the word, but 'goldeu;' and the cone was not covered even by these copious showers. The sight was far more beautiful than if it had been so. The crowd of golden spots on the dead black surface—the small ones generally resting where they fell, while the large ones rolled through them down the slope, and the constant change as shower after shower descended, made a variegated and beautiful spectacle such as was of itself alone worth the ascent. It formed a wonderful pedestal to the explosions which surmounted it, and which were naturally the great attraction. I could not calculate the height to which some of the small stones were thrown, but it was very great. There was generally one which went far higher than all the rest, and pierced upwards towards the moon, who looked calmly down mocking such vain attempts to reach her. The larger pieces were with rare exceptions not thrown so high, indeed many of them only just appeared over the rim of the cone above which they came floating leisurely up to show their brilliant forms and intense white light for a second, and then subsided again into the abyss. The inference was inevitable that there were many still larger blocks which were never thrown high enough for us to see at all; and this renewed my craving to go up higher to windward and look over the edge, if but for one glance at the fiery sight below. But little consideration showed how dangerous, not to say impossible, such an attempt would have been. The wind at the best was but gentle, and had often lulled during our stay, so that the left-hand slope received a large number of stones; and even if one succeeded in piloting one's way over the dreadfully difficult surface amongst these, without being struck, yet so many had fallen there that the ground would be too hot for walking, and a burnt leg or hand would be almost certain. Cozzolino, the guide, I am bound to say, was most anxious to meet my wishes, and one of my companions would willingly have gone, but it was impossible, and so I had—though with the greatest regret—to relinquish the idea, and descend Vesuvius for the third and last time without accomplishing my design. At nine o'clock we turned to come down, and after that nothing occurred but the ordinary incidents of the very disagreeable descent of the volcano over and through heaps of coke of the most jagged and wounding forms. The discharges diminished in frequency and fury, and when the carriage turned into the Chiaja and the mountain came into view, a very rare burst from the summit alone remained to tell of what we had been seeing.

"I may mention that the brigands have been at work again near Paestum. This time they have tried the bold dodge of disguising themselves as Government soldiers, and succeeded in carrying off Baron Bollelli, the same unfortunate gentleman, who lost one or both of his ears by them on a former occasion."

THE ROAD INTO WESTERN CHINA.

(Saturday Review.)

We should have thought that the expediency of opening a road from our possessions in India or Burmah into Western China was one of those things which are too plain for dispute. The Imperial stake in the matter is enormous, and the opportunity apparently tempting. The end to be gained is a total diversion of the trade with China from Shanghai and other Chinese ports to some port in our own territory. What that trade is, and what it must become, leave no doubt that the transit through British territory would be immensely profitable to the revenues of the provinces concerned. Still more, the substitution of Rangoon, or some port in the Bay of Bengal, for the Chinese ports would shorten by nearly one third the voyages of our tea-ships, dimishing *pro tanto* the expense of freight and other charges. It is a final and decisive consideration that the part of the voyage to be saved—namely, in the Chinese Seas—would be most dangerous for our ships in the event of a maritime war. The navigation is so intricate and difficult that vessels can only make their way by sighting certain points. They must often lie-to at nightfall so as to thread their way safely the following day. Such conditions make the escape of merchantmen from steam privateers impossible, steam having also rendered impracticable the old system convoys. Were Rangoon, however, the port of our tea-ships, they could easily be protected out to the open sea, whence to the English Channel they might sail unmolested, not forced to pass over a certain route and near certain points where cruisers might be lying in wait. While the gain is to be so great, the conditions of making the road by which the gain would be effected are really very easy. At the base of the Siamese peninsula the Indian and Chinese frontiers are all but conterminous. The valley of the Dihong, the largest branch of the Brahmaputra, which is in our possession, is separated by a few miles only from the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, the largest river of China. The country has not been thoroughly explored, but the Dihong is navigable to within two hundred miles distance from a point to which the Yang-tse-Kiang is also navigable. It is known with some certainty besides that the Western frontier of China is accessible through the valleys of the peninsular rivers—especially the Irrawaddy and the Cambodia—whose head waters are in the narrow tract intervening between Assam and China. In other words, China may be reached from British Burmah on the western face of the peninsula, embracing as it does the mouths of the Irrawaddy; and from the French possessions at Saigon, at the mouth of the Cambodia, on the peninsula's eastern side. The Irrawaddy river is navigable to Mandelay, 670 miles from the sea, and even to Bhamo, 160 miles higher up, from which latter point it is only 220 miles to Talifoo, an important city in the Chinese province of Yunnan, which in past times has carried on a val

JERUSALEM.

(Daily Telegraph.)

At a season like this, when the thoughts of half the world turn, or ought to turn, to the hills of Jerusalem, it is curious to be receiving the annual official report of our Consul upon the Holy City! Foolscap paragraphs about the vicinity of Calvary and the Via Dolorosa! A blue-book from Bethany and the Mount of Olives! The Foreign Office of "the Britons," who were only just known to exist when the Good Friday and the first Easter Sunday dawned—the Foreign Office of that barbaric race now "having the honour" to acknowledge particulars as to the quantity of Manchester cottons and Staffordshire pots and pans which have lately entered "thy gates, O Jerusalem"! Says the Consul, Eighteen thousand pounds' worth of calicoes and shirtings have been imported into "Zion," and six thousand pounds' worth of hardware. Moreover, although the attempt to supply the city with water from the pools of Solomon has failed and the American colony is no success, they are still doing great things in a small way—making a carriageable path down to Jaffa, and clearing the road to Jericho of the thieves who linger there, as they do on most other roads, long after the Samaritan has disappeared. The sleepy, dim, half alive official report is a perfectly fair picture of the sleepy, dim, half-alive capital which is so ancient and was so holy. There she stands now, the "city of God," a drab and white washed mass of mean houses, straggling over her ragged "enceinte," within the girdle of her useless walls. Those walls, and a few commanding objects, like the domes of the Holy Sepulchre—and of the harem—make her retain a certain vestige of her greatness but with the far vision of the heart must that eye see, to which Jerusalem can now appear anything but an ugly, hot, mean, stagnant town. From one point, perhaps—the bend of the path to Bethany—some queenly state lingers about the place which Titus found almost too beautiful to ruin, and over which, at that very spot, the eyes that wept for Lazarus shed divine tears. There the great masonry of Solomon makes a foreground, and the blue and green sirque of the Great Mosque promises the traveller what he will not realise. But, from any other point—and, more than all, upon entering the streets—this centre of the thought of Christendom is as unlike the metropolis of religion and of civilisation as a Bedouin camp, or the place that most resembles it in situation—the Constantina of Algeria. Filth, poverty, dust, heat, disease, and fleas, are the genuine native commodities of modern Jerusalem. The chief feature of the yellow, sun-burnt suburb outside the Damascus gate prepares the pilgrim well for the interior. Right and left he observes vast numbers of tomb-stones, cut or painted with Hebrew letters—a great camp of the dead!—a "multitude which no man can number"—hustling and elbowing one another all down the Valley of Jehoshaphat round to Siloam, up the slope of Olivet, and on both sides of waterless Kedron, for room to lie under the walls of Salem. There are the graves of Jews who have come from all parts of the earth to die in the holy air, and to be ready for the Judgment-day at Tophet, without the pain of having to find their way underneath the ground to the spot where they think all flesh will be summoned to the "dread assize." Fitly does the pilgrim pass through this suburb of the dead into the dead city, "mooning in" on his weary mule or camel, along with a few Manchester calicoes and Staffordshire pots, perchance, or, it may be, with a wrinkled olive-seller or two, bearing fruit as wrinkled from the old gnarled trees in Gethsemane. What he will see after he passes the knot of lepers, winking and blinking with rotting visages in the sun, are tumble-down hovels, grimy, dark lanes, squalid bazaars, frowzy, dejected Fellaheen, slinking Arabs, sleepy Turks, miserable Israelites, rascally-looking Christians, no life, no joy, no stir, no colour in the "place of David;" only the state of things which this report depicts—when not a shirt apiece is bought in the year, and the main road from the Jaffa Gate to the sea remains, and is likely to remain, a break-neck mule-path.

It must have been very different in the days of which the very names remind us—when Herod's Temple stood in its glory, to point a savage gibe against the crucified Christ, and the Heir to the Roman Purple could scarcely bear to let his soldiers loose upon Hierosolyma because of her loveliness. Then the huge walls swept in a triple girdle round the sacred hills. Olivet was clad with thick groves of fig and olive trees, and terraced high with vines. Gethsemane was a gay resort of pleasure; and gardens beautiful with the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of Solomon bloomed where the countless dead rest now. The Roman Governor's court brought to it the gaiety and arts of Greece, and the splendours of the Imperial city; a line of flourishing little towns and villages all along the road to Damascus poured a bright quick commerce into the gates of Solyma; for on the blue waves of the sea of Galilee whole fleets of galleys floated, and its edge was dotted with rich and populous townships, in the chief of which—Tiberias—Herod Antipas was making a little Eastern Corinth of splendour, culture, and also of vice. It could have been no such dead-and-alive rock city as it is to-day, simmering like a limekiln in the glare—that Jerusalem which turned out to see Christ go by to Calvary with the cross, and then went back again to buying and selling, eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, unconscious that then, in what it witnessed carelessly, was that which stood as the Omega to one Book of Man's History, and the Alpha to the New Volume. Brilliant in steel and gold were the marble ways that morning with the legionaries of Pilate, and the Temple was full of Pharisees, in "purple and fine linen;" and great caravans from North, and East, and South thronged the ways, with cedar logs of Lebanon and silks and spices of Mesopotamia, and corn and wine from Egypt. There would be standing, too—Josephus says it!—enough of the superb antique architecture of King Solomon to show what the city had been in the time when the Queen of Sheba came across the world to see the magnificence, with a very great company, and camels that bare spices and gold in abundance, and precious stones." Another place, in truth, from the shambling, dusty, rubbish-heap of to-day must Salem have looked then, when "she saw the meat of the King's table and the sitting of his servants, and the attendance of his ministers and their apparel; his cupbearers also, and their apparel, and his ascent by which he went up into the house of the Lord, *and there was no more spirit in her.*"

For the truth is, that cities die as well as men, and Jerusalem is now the grave of her own wonderful and sacred story. That which the traveller meditates upon from the outlook of Scopas, or the wall of Hezekiah's Poolis not the city of David, nor the city whose awful destiny was to find a cross and a tomb for Christ Jesus, any more than the little tumbled tombs outside the choked-up Golden Gate are the same with those who rest beneath them. We are delving now all about the sepulchre of her splendid and solemn memories, and finding piece by piece the bones of Jerusalem. The bottom of her grave is so deep that a hundred feet of digging has not brought us to the foundation of Solomon's huge wall. Where Calvary was, and where that holy tomb "wherein was never man laid," are questions as hard to answer as it is to decide which is the finger-bone, and which the fifth rib, of any famous long-dead lord or lady when their relics are shovelled out together, and what is left visible of the past is "knocked about the mazzard with the sexton's spade." Cities die like men, and like nations also; and if we think of Jerusalem in connection with the consummate sorrow and divine accomplished glory of this season, it must be as of a dead capital, whose monument is hallowed to us for the sake of that which it commemorates of service, and of legacy, and of warning to the world. Whether the "holy place" can ever be again a "mother city" in the earth, those will doubt most who have seen her in her grave clothes of grievous poverty and neglect. What does it matter? the dead have always done their work! Forty times the commerce of Ophir and Tarshish, and the skill of Hiram, and the learning of Hillel and Gamaliel, and the splendour of Solomon and Herod over again could never give anew what Jerusalem gave to the world, herself not receiving it! The Tomb of the Resurrection is doubtful, and the Manchester calico-bales are carried above the deep dust that hides the Rock of Calvary; but Death and Decay have nothing to do with those names! Of their sublime significance and exhaustless living influence of joy and love it may be said, as it it was said of the One whose victory we celebrate to-morrow, they are "not here," they are "risen."

HISTORY OF VOTING BY BALLOT.

(Hepworth Dixon in the Athenæum.)

Few subjects in our political history are involved in so much doubt as the modern revival of voting by the ballot-box. Materials for a true account of how we came to use this method must exist in books and manuscripts; but they have not yet been brought together; and it is with the hope of engaging better scholars and antiquaries than myself in the quest, that I venture to print the following notes.

We all know that the men who either invented or perfected all our noblest arts—the Greeks—invented this method of free voting. . . . .

It is commonly supposed that the Dutch began it. We know that when that noble and gallant people had shaken off their chains, they proceeded to secure the liberties they had won, by admitting the right of every freeman to take a free and untrammelled part in public affairs. . . . .

Mr John Bruce has turned up, within the last few days, a couple of papers which let us into the important secret of how and why the ballot-box was finally brought into use among us. It was not the first time, but it was the final time. It came to us from Holland in the bad days of Charles I.; it came in the year 1837; the year in which Hampden was condemned for not paying ship money; the year in which Prynne was branded on the cheek with burning irons; in which Bastwick and Burton had their ears cut off in Palace yard. At such a time there was need for some protection against the inquisitorial and ubiquitous tyranny of the Court and Crown. In those days there was in the City of London an old and prosperous company of traders into foreign parts, known as the Merchant Adventurers of England. The charters of these traders went back to the days of King John; and this ancient corporation of dealers in wool and wine had factories in many ports, and very great branches in Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Delft. Now these three cities were full of English exiles, for in those bad days England had her bands of expatriated men, as Poland, Italy, and Hungary have had in these days. In each of these foreign cities an English Puritan church had been set up, and the London merchant who went out to live and trade in them, being a Puritan at home, became a member of one of these churches abroad. This fact was a sharp thorn in the side of land, whose anger was chiefly fired against the congregation worshipping at Delft. King and Archbishop looked about them for a man who would worry these exiles without putting the Crown to any expense. And they hit upon their peon. Hanging, unpleasantly, on the skirts of their Court was a man named Edward Misselden, who knew something of City affairs. He had made himself known to Charles by suggesting schemes for raising money, and to Laud by writing against the Puritan divines. He had sometimes been a champan, more frequently he had been a spy. This fellow the King and Laud got the Merchant Adventurers to appoint their deputy at Delft, where he soon repaid his patrons in the way they most desired; for he persuaded the merchants to advance a considerable sum of money to Charles, and he sowed the seeds of a thousand quarrels in the little Puritan church. But his zeal outran his power. When the merchants found that the King's friend not only thrust his hands into their pockets, but meddled with their religious service, they deposed him from his chair, and put a better man into his place. Then came a row. Misselden complained to his patrons. What could they do? The fellow had his plan: he always had his plan—break up the factory at Delft; put the agencies under one man; confine the company to a single port—to Rotterdam—as the nearest to London. In that way, he said, the Puritan exiles would be starved into submission; and moneys could be more readily got for the King. All this was done. To their grievous loss, the merchants had to break up their homes, to close their magazines, and remove their families to Rotterdam. We may be sure they did not love the man who had caused them all this trouble; and they would not elect him to be their deputy at Rotterdam. Then Misselden came to London, and asked for a place at Court. What place? "Clerk of the Council," said the gentleman. But Charles could not persuade his council to have such a clerk. "Then get me appointed deputy in Rotterdam." But how could this be done when the merchants in Rotterdam refused? "Take the election," said the old schemer, "away from the servants in Holland, and vest it in their masters in England." That was a happy thought one which exactly hit the fancy of Laud and Charles. In London those Puritan merchants would not dare to vote against the King. To make things safe, Charles wrote with his own hand to the governor and deputy, in favour of his friend and—creditor; the man for whom he wished to provide a place, though not in his council chamber. The Governor was anxious to oblige his sovereign; perhaps anxious to save his ears; but he was bound to consult the merchants, and he found that in all the foreign ports his partners loudly protested against electing Misselden again. Charles would not receive that answer. His will was law; and in London, at least, it should be obeyed. He sent word that his friend *must* be elected. Well, a Court was called, and his friend was *not* elected. Enraged at this rebuff in his own capital, the King sent for the record, that he might know the names of those daring merchants who had gone against his royal nomination; but the record, when he got it, told him nothing that he wanted to hear; for he found that the election had been conducted by ballot—a new method of taxing opinion which these merchants seem to have learned from their friends of Rotterdam. When the King called the governor and deputy, he was told they had not been present in the Court, so that these things had been done, and yet there was no man upon whom the royal rage could fall; no one whose ears he could slice, whose cheek he could brand! The baffled King summoned a meeting of his Privy Council at Hampton Court; that council met on the 17th of September, and the King appeared in person to denounce this unmanly invention of the balloting-box. The Lords of Council sympathized in his rage. Things were coming to a pretty pass, when a mob of City merchants not only dared to assert their right to mind their own business, but proceeded to elect their own servants against the King's express command, by means of a wooden box and a few little balls; and yet nobody could be burnt on the cheek and shorn of his ears for the offence! That was not a state of things to be borne. The King and his lords drew up two orders of the jury against that box, and these two bits of the unwritten history of England I shall now cite:—

"At Hampton Court, 17th September, 1637.

"His Majesty, this day present in Council, taking into consideration two several petitions presented to his Majesty and this Board, in the name of the Governors, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, against Mr. Edward Misselden, whom his Majesty had formerly recommended to be chosen Deputy of that part of the said Company which reside at Rotterdam, and having heard some of the said Company, and finding that neither the Governor nor the Deputy of that Company did personally appear in preferring either of the said petitions against the said Misselden, notwithstanding that by the said Company's Charter it is alleged the government is committed to the Governor or his Deputy and to twenty-four discreet persons of the said Fellowship, and notwithstanding that the said Company did use a balloting-box in the choice propounded by his Majesty to be made of the said Misseldon as aforesaid, it is ordered by his Majesty, with the advice of the Board in the first place, that a balloting-box shall be no more used by the said Company, nor by any other Company in any of their elections or other business, as they tender his Majesty's displeasure, and will answer the same at the Board. And as concerning the nomination of a fit name to be Deputy at Rotterdam for the said Company, it is by his Majesty's express command ordered that the Aldermen and all the grave and most ancient and experienced men of that Company be forthwith called together, and that they join with the said Governor and Deputy in the said nomination, and make such choice as they shall hold fit both for his Majesty's service and reducing of things to better order abroad than they now stand. Whereof the Governor, Deputy, and Company of Mercant Adventurers are to take notice, and to give account of the same to the said Board with convenient speed."

The second paper runs thus:—

["At Hampton Cout, this 17th of September 1637.]

"His Majesty, this day sitting in Council, taking into consideration the manifold inconveniences that may arise by the use of balloting-boxes, which is of late begun to be practised by some Corporations and Companies, did declare his utter dislike thereof, and, with the advise of their Lordships, ordered that no Corporation nor Company, either within the City of London and liberties, or elsewhere in this his Majesty's kingdom, shall use or permit to be used in any business whatsoever any balloting-box, as they tender his Majesty's displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril. Whereof, as well the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being, and other Mayors and head officers of Corporations as all Governors, Masters, and Wardens of all Companies in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and elsewhere, are to take notice and to see this his Majesty's pleasure and commandment duly observed."

In that way the principle of free voting made its final invasion, its final conquest, of this country. But this was not the first time the ballot-box had been used in England; though it is likely enough that its rapid growth and constant use among us dates from that time, and derive from these orders of the day. . . . .

In the City manuscripts (cited by Orridge) we have the following entires:—

"1526, Sept. 19.

"In all matters concerning the election of Aldermen, &c., which need to be written and tried by way of scrutiny, such matters shall be tried by the new gilt box, brought in by the Chamberlain, whereon is written these words, 'Yea, 'Nay.'"

The City Chamberlain may turn out to be the original contriver of the modern ballot-box. The method was in use for some years, as we see by a later entry, 1532:—

"In every matter of gravity the box shall be brought into Court, and by putting in of white or black peas, the matter is to take effect or not."

Can any reader of these words supply me with an earlier instance of the use of a ballot-box, either abroad or at home?

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No [illegible] of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £5,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HA DOASTLE.
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		2s	do.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
demand		1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 nor sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, if orders and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING), IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..... BOMBAY.....
MADRAS ..... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA ..... LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d. per Rupee

4	do.	1/11¾
3	do.	1/11 13/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11¾ ,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 5/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 5/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
,,	On demand	1s. 11 3/4d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11 11/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent
6	do.	...	5 ,,
3	do.	...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 4th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON CHURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£960,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz. —

			per Rupee.
6 month' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d.			
4	do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
3	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2	do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5 ,,
Do.	12	do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863 and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £988,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 38,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Colquhoun Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREBE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particular are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	6 ,,	,,	5 ,,
,,	12 ,,	,,	6 ,,

Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
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Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
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Bombay, 17th April 1868.

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Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
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ROBB'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS,
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Preserve Ice or Iced Drinks,
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CELEBRATED AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CHOCOLATES,
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PERIODICAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES;
an arrangement ensuring the FRESHNESS, DELICACY, AND EXQUISITE FLAVOUR,
for which these preparations are so remarkable, and which has secured to them such EXTENSIVE PUBLIC FAVOUR in FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

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For drinking.

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Alphabet.	En Batons.
Bonbon.	Grotesques.
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Cognac ,, Do. ,, 16 ,,
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Cases of	.....	1 doz. each
Do.	...Pints	do.	..... 2 ,,
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	..... 1 ,,
Do.	...Pints	do.	..... 2 ,,
HOCK.....	(Hockheimer)	Quarts. do ..	1 ,,
Do.....	(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do...	1 ,,
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Box

ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) 1
W. NICOL & Co.

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	.....	pints at ,, 7½	,,
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	Chateau Beitasse	,, at ,,	,,
BR NDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at ,, 25	,,
	,, ,,	Champagne at ,, 35	,,

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	.....	pints at ,, 16	,,
SPARK-	Imperial	quarts at ,, 32	,,
LING	.....	pints at ,, 17	,,
MOSELLE	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at ,, 35	,,
& HOCK.	Moselle.....	,, at ,, 24	,,
	,, ...	pints at ,, 33	,,
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GADDUM & Co.

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CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse ...	,,	30
Rubis	do.	,,	28
Champagne.....	do.	,,	24
Champagne	do.	,,	18
Champagne, Superior...	B. & E. Perrier ...	,,	30
Aux Armes de Reims..	Gust Gibert	,,	24
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	,,	28
Aux Medailles	do.	,,	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co. ...	,,	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarrhasberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock.....	do.	,,	22
do. Moselle Muscatel...	do.	,,	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse,		30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Laubenheimer.....	G. M, Pabstman Son.	Quarts	15
Queen Victoria Vineyard.	do.	,,	48
do.	do.	,,	54
Hochheimer	Gebr. Schmits	,,	24
Ruedesheimer	do.	,,	32
Schloss Johannisberg...	do.	,,	36
CLARETS.			
Chateau Larose	H. Hermonant & Co...	Quarts	24
Chateau de Franda, B. and C.	Balaresque...	,,	19
Chateau Puissequin